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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,463	07/18/2003	Peter Becker	17346-0008	2981
29052	7590	02/07/2007	EXAMINER	
SUTHERLAND ASBILL & BRENNAN LLP 999 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E. ATLANTA, GA 30309			RIDER, JUSTIN W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2626	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/07/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/623,463	BECKER ET AL.
	Examiner Justin W. Rider	Art Unit 2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed 17 July 2003. Claims 1-6 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Barker** (USPN 5,818,800) referred to as **Barker** hereinafter, in view of **Eppler, Jr.** (USPN 4,075,435) referred to as **Eppler**.

Claim 1: **Barker** discloses a method and apparatus for automatic digital playback control, comprising:

i. electronically assigning a respective predetermined functionality each to a plurality of key members or buttons (in which it is obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art that both keys and buttons in the context of computer control serve as a controlling interaction between a user and the device) in connection with the automatic reproduction of the digital audio data via the audio data reproducing means and accessing the digital audio data stored in the memory means based upon the predetermined functionality of one of the plural key members, causing the digital audio data to be reproduced via the audio data reproducing means upon electronic detection of an actuation of the one key member with the aid of the control unit, at first

outputting, for a predetermined period of time t , audio signals TS_1 that correspond to at least a subset TM_1 of the digital audio data (col. 2, lines 52-67, buttons have been assigned a predetermined functionality to determine a place to start and stop playback, as well as buttons to record, pause, stop and playback the recording.). It is noted that both keys and buttons, without respect to placement, are means for a user to interact with a computer system by actuating some sort of control signal that alerts the system as to a user input, whether it be a keyboard or keypad, which is a cluster of buttons.

However, **Barker** fails to, but **Eppler** does, distinctly disclose:

ii. automatically making periodic checks with the aid of the control unit to see whether write data can be detected which were input via the keyboard in connection with a write program executed in the computer device during the output of the audio signals TS_1 (col. 1, lines 20-25, after the key functions were pressed to begin playback, the system automatically determines an absence of words which were written to memory.); and

iii. immediately upon completion of the output of the audio signals TS_1 , the control unit automatically causing further audio signals TS_2 that correspond to another subset TM_2 , successive to subset TM_1 of the digital audio data, to be output via the audio data reproducing means for the predetermined period of time t , if write data which were input through the keyboard in connection with the write program executed in the computer device are detected with the aid of the control unit upon completion of the output of the audio signals TS_1 ; and, if not, the reproduction of the digital audio data via the audio data reproducing means being interrupted automatically (col. 1, lines 24-38, **Eppler** discloses wherein a user can select a

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predetermined amount of a recording to be automatically played back in multiple bursts in conjunction with a typists typing speed.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the teachings of **Eppler** in the method of **Barker** because it is advantageous in providing a system in which a record is automatically run and stopped to produce audible speech at a rate at which it can be transcribed by a typist (**Eppler**, col. 1, lines 5-10).

Claims 2 and 3: **Barker** and **Eppler** disclose a method as per claim 1 above, wherein reproducing of the digital audio data via the audio data reproducing means is interrupted for a predetermined interruption period t_u , and subsequent to the interruption period t_u the further audio signals TS_2 are output automatically and wherein the predetermined period of time t is automatically set differently with the aid of the control unit (**Eppler**, col. 1, lines 24-38), depending on which of the plural key members of the keyboard was electronically detected to have been actuated (**Barker** discloses the use of keys to manipulate functions performed on an input recording, col. 2, lines 40-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the teachings of **Eppler** in the method of **Barker** for the reasons mentioned above in claim 1.

Claim 4: **Barker** and **Eppler** disclose a method as per claim 1 above, however failing to distinctly disclose wherein keys or buttons are implemented on a display means and actuation of the keys or buttons on the display device control predetermined functions.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in within the computer arts to display useable keys or buttons on a display means in order to carry out computer functions. Graphical operating systems as well as most modern computer applications (equation editors, calculators, media players, etc.) rely on displayed buttons in order to carry out essential functions within an application (e.g. yes or no, open, print, save, use of numbers, etc.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include useable keys or buttons displayed on a display means in the method of **Barker** and **Eppler** because it allows a user to implement functions while avoiding the awkward position of continually looking down at keys in order to implement predetermined functions.

Claim 5: **Barker** and **Eppler** disclose a method as per claim 1 above, wherein electronic text data are shown on the display means in the course of the reproduction of the digital audio data via the audio data reproducing means, said electronic text data corresponding to electronic speech recognition data which were generated automatically with the aid of a speech recognition means on the basis of the digital audio data (**Barker**, col. 3, lines 35-41).

Claim 6: **Barker** discloses a computer device, comprising:

- i. an audio data reproducing means for reproducing digital audio data (FIG. 4, component 20);
- ii. a memory means for electronically storing the digital audio data (FIG. 4, component 64);
- iii. a display means for the output of electronic image information (col. 1, lines 50-54, '...particularly devices which have display screens...');

iv. an input means (FIG. 1, components 14, 16, and 18) including a keyboard for use by a user to produce inputs; and

v. a control unit to control and/or monitor electronic data transfers between the audio data reproducing means, the memory means, the input means with its keyboard, the display means and/or the control unit, the control unit comprising (col. 4, lines 50-67, 'A controller 60 monitors the status of buttons 16, 18; pointer 14; and local/portable mode switch 84.').

The remaining limitations of claim 6 are similar in scope and content to that of claim 1 above and therefore are rejected on the same grounds.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- **Sweet et al. (USPN 5,163,085)** discloses a digital dictation system.
- **Mitchell et al. (USPN 5,799,273)** and **Holt et al. (USPN 5,960,447)** disclose a system for playing back speech related to recognized text.
- **Schulz et al. (USPN 6,360,237)** discloses a method and system for editing text during audio recording playback.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Justin W. Rider whose telephone number is (571) 270-1068. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

J.W.R.
30 January 2007



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